ABBEY'S-8-Yseyl. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Trilby. BIJOU-2-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-El Capitan.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM-Day and Evening-Educationa Exhibition. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Law of the Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 - 8:20 - Too Much Johnson. EDEN MUSEE - Concert. GARDEN THEATRE - 2 - 8:30 - His Absent Boy.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:30—Thoroughbred.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—

Electrical Exhibition.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2—Carmen—8—Cavalleria Rustleana and Pagliacci. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Marguerite. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Heart of

KOSTER & BIALS-2-8-Vaudeville. MATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-

OLYMPIA-2-8:15-Fregoli. PALMER'S-2-8:15-Herra OCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville. PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m. -Vaudeville.

STANDARD THEATRE 2:15 - 8:15 - Chimmie Fadden.

14TH STREET THEATRE 2-8:15 - The Sunshine of Paradise Alley.

Index to Advertisements.

# 110 th 14			200000		Control of the control	-	2012
***************************************	~	~~~	~~~	~~	Pa	~	\sim
Page.	Col						
Amusements 9 Announcements			ges	&	Deaths.	8	2
Announcements	1.00	A STORY	L MAIN	4000		42	-
Bankers & Brokers . 11 Bieycles	6	Ocean	Ste	ornine.	P	6	
Business Notices 6	1	Propos	nls	9.4.9	********	11	
Country Board 9	P. (8)	Diam'r.	Darte	te.		39	
Country Board	10 12	Attent				100	5-1
Dividend Notices 11	(15)						No.
European Advis 15		School	AR	GTE (2)	les	-	
Excursions 9	4.5	Special		OCEU	ea	· 6	0000
Excursions 11	44	Sering	Re	BOM	8	130	4
Financial Elections 11	SOUTH N	57 W. H. H. T. T. T.			orts	-	20.1
Financial	4-6	Summe	SE SE	20,00	OF LEGISLES	20	
	45	Sum.	Resc	srt.	Guides	188	
Elugicial Meclinics		W. anaha	eniz			8	(3
Instruction 8	-	1 sucre	277			0	
Marriages & Deaths 7	6	The T	uri.	255		-	

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price. r. G. SELLEW No. 111 Fulton-st

Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., the manager of LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. L. has established a New-York office at 306 5th-ave, between the Waldorf and Holland House, for the convenience of those desiring to secure accommodations at the Ocean House. Windsor Hotel, 5th Ave., 46th to 47th Ste., N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. WARREN F. LELAND. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.	copy.
Daily, 7 days a week. Daily, without sunday sunday Tribune. Weekly Tribune. Semi-Weekly Tribune. Tribune Monthly	1 00 2 00		2 00	\$1 00	S ets S ets S ets S ets 25 ets

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except stated.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their controllers.

refiber. Readers are better served by
Tribune fron 1 newsdealer.

PORFIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except
Canada and Maxleo). 4 cents a copy on The Sunday
Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and
Weekly This postage must be naid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order,
Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal
Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the
owner's risk.

THE TRIBUNE UPTOWN OFFICE. 1,242 Broadway, 24 foor north of 31st-st.
Advertisements and subscriptions received there until to clock p. m. AMERICANS ABROAD

nsult files of The Tribune at the following places

can consult files of The Tribune at the following plased banks:

And the file of the Tribune 15 Fleet St., E. C.

Morton, Rose & Co., Fartholomew House, E. C.

Morton, Gould & Co., 14 New-Oxford St.

Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.

Paris-J. Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Seribe.

Hottingner & Co., 88 Rue de Provence.

Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Hauseman.

Credit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.

Thomas Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.

Geneva—Lombard, Odler & Co.

Union Bark.

Florence—Whitby & Co.

Vionna—Angle-Austrian Bank.

Florence—Whithy & Co.
Vicona—Anglo-Austrian Bank.
Et. Petersburg—Credit Lyonnais.
Europeans and travellers will find the London office
of The Tribune a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.
Copies of The Tribune may be bought in London from
Messrs. Swan & Leach, Northumberland-ave., directly opposite the Grand Hotel.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Minister de Lôme denies that Spain will enter a formal protest against the action of the United States in regard to the Cuban insurgents. — There were five fatal cases of cholera in Marseilles during the last week. === The Emperor of Austria has confirmed the election of Herr Strobach as Burgo master of Vienna. - The Sultan continues to arrest Armenians in Constantinople.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = Senate: The claim of Henry A. Dupont to the vacant seat from Delaware was rejected by a vote of 31 to 30, the Democrats and Populists voting solidly against the contestant. The day was devoted to private pension bills, 101 of them being passed; the contested election case of Hoge against Otey was decided in favor of Mr. Otey, the sitting member.

DOMESTIC.-The President nominated Pension Commissioner Lochren to be United States Judge for the District of Minnesota, and Deputy Commissioner Murphy to be Chief of the Pension === The Methodist Conference at Cleveland balloted for Bishops without reaching a result, === Governor Morton signed the bill authorizing an additional 800 policemen for New-York. = Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, on the retired list of the Navy, dled in Rockville, Md. === The trotting mare Nightingale, the property of C. J. Hamlin, dropped dead at Louisville, Ky.; she was valued at over \$10,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Warner Miller issued statement that most Republicans of this State favored McKinley for the Presidency after Governor Morton. - Police Captain Killilea was acquitted on a charge of accepting money from the Yale-Princeton football authorities in 1892. The St. Paul succeeded in beating her western record. - The Democratic State Committee met and called the State Convention for Saratoga on June 24. — The property of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Forty-fifth-st. and Flifth-ave., was sold; also the property of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madi--ave, and Forty-second-st. = William Scofield, the husband of the woman who was found dead on Mosholu Parkway under mysterious circumstances, was arrested by the Park police on suspicion. - Stocks were dull and weak.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest 60; average, 73%.

The last delegates from this State to the St. Louis Convention were elected in the XXXIVth Congress District yesterday. This district is composed of the countles of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. It has been known that there was a strong McKinley sentiment there, as well as in the western part of the State generally, and it naturally came to the front in the convention at Olean. Not only were the delegates and alternates pledged to support Mc-Kinley, but each of the candidates was obliged to come before the convention and give a pledge that he would stand by the champion of Protection. The Republicans of this district do not mean to take any chances with their representatives in the great council of the party.

Senator Raines is pardonably enthusiastic over the operation of the Excise law bearing his name, which he regards as one of the greatest feats of legislation ever accomplished. As Commissioner Lyman is firmly convinced of the constitutionality of the law, so Raines is convinced of its revenue-producing quality. Other men may question whether it will put \$3,000,000 into the State treasury this year; Raines never. He is sure of it; and, more than that, he has increased his estimate to \$3,300,000. His confi-

of the drinking places in this city.

A few months ago ex-Police Justice Koch bobbed up as the plaintiff in an action to have the act creating the City Magistrates set aside as unconstitutional. Yesterday the Appellate Court neatly turned him down. Koch sued for three months' salary from the time he was legislated out of office. He will not get it, nor any part of it. This ought to be the end of the attempts of the old Police Justices to get back into office, though it is possible that they may be foolish enough to go on up to the Court of Appeals.

Little significance attaches to the affirmative action taken by the Democratic State Committee at its meeting yesterday. The fact that it decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga on June 24 is of no consequence, for any other place and any other date would do as well. It is noteworthy, however, that an urgent appeal was made to the committee that it should declare itself unmistakably in favor of sound money, and that on this subject the committee resolved to be as dumb as an oyster. Strictly speaking, it did not resolve at all, but the members by common consent, or acting under orders, kept silence. So the New-York Democracy will, as Mr. Cantor says, take its place at the tail of the column.

The Dupont case was decided yesterday, not on grounds of justice, but on a distinctly partisan basis, Democrats and Populists combining to keep him out of the seat to which he is as fairly entitled as any member of the Senate is to the seat he has not been forced to make a fight for. The vote against Colonel Dupont was 31 to 30, the majority being made up of twentysix Democrats and five Populists. No attempt was made to postpone action until the short session of Congress, as it was seen that such an attempt would be useless against the combination formed to prevent justice from being done. Delaware will continue to be represented by one Senator until another is chosen by the Legislature to be elected next autumn.

REPUDIATE THE CALUMNIATOR.

Governor McKinley pays no attention to the demands of his alarmed and desperate enemies that he should make for them some fresh statement of his financial position. Why should he? His record is absolutely as sound, as complete and as thorough as that of any of his competitors. Why should any of them make a fresh statement now? Every Republican candidate for the Presidency is known to be a sound-money man. They all favor the maintenance of the present standard. They all insist that nothing shall be done to cheapen the dollar, whatever It is made of, and they all favor as free a use of silver as is consistent with preserving the parity of the metals. That is the Republican National platform. Mr. Reed stands on it. Mr. McKinley, Mr. Allison, every other candidate, real or sham, stands on it. Every intelligent Republican knows the fact, and knows that the next platform will say the same thing in the plainest possible words.

But Mr. Platt, a New-York gentleman, who for four years past has been notoriously giving his days and nights to the cause of sound money, exclusive of every other subject of human in terest, sounds an alarm. He screams that Mr. McKinley is not safe, because he has not made a fresh declaration on the subject every time Mr. Platt demanded it; and his wild shriek of apprehension is telegraphed to every part of the Union as the last card he has to play. Mr. Platt underrates the average intelligence. The people at large are not fools; they know just what desperate straits Mr. Platt is in. They understand the precise motives which inspire his present financial virtue and animate this last despairing effort. New-York business men also know Mr. Platt, know his own financial record from the early embarrassments of his country bank through the blight which falls upon every business he attempts to manage except that of extorting money from exposed corporations to save them from legislative attack at Albany. When money men seek Mr. hampion, or go to him for advice about their interests, bank cashlers will be consulting cracksmen to provide for the safety of their vaults.

Thus for the campaign for the nomination bas gone on amid perfect good humor and without the slightest reflection upon the Republicanism of any one of the eminent men whose names have been considered. It is worth while to consider now whether the present malignant outbreak, made by the most unscrupulous of the bosses ostensibly in the interests of Morton, has that respectable gentleman's approval. Does Mr. Morton wish to challenge a comparison between his financial record, or his record on any public subject whatever, with that of Governor McKinley? Governor McKinley led the contest in his State in a campaign in which honest money was a leading issue, and maintained and defended it from the stump in almost every county in the State. Where is Governor Morton's similar contribution to the cause of sound money? Before what successive audiences has his eloquence extorted the admiration of his opponents and added votes in a great crisis to the sound-money cause? What record on the present financial questions has Governor Morton, in fact, beyond the record of the banking firm with which he was connected? And who does not know that the strong man who furnished the capital and ability of that firm is dead? Is there any evidence that Morton now has any opinions on any matter that are not subject to revision at the demand of his boss? If so, are they to be found in the only place where he has had the opportunity to display them, in the legislative and executive history of the State?

The National Convention is only a month off. The delegates are mostly chosen and instructed. The people have spoken and their determination is known. The trading politician who now begins to hurl his calumnies at the candidate he dreads harms nobody but the candidate he pretends to support. The sooner he is repudiated the better.

THE PEOPLE ANSWER. The frantic attacks of the Platt-Free-Trade combination are answered by the election of more delegates for McKinley this week than for all other candidates put together-about fifty, against twenty for all others-and by the transfer to him of about twenty delegates previously doubtful or counted for other candidates from Ma.yland and other States. Journals which opposed him most violently now admit that even if all contested delegates for him were left out, he would still have a clear majority of the Convention, including the solid delegations from nineteen States and clear majorities of uncontested delegations from eight more, so that his friends will be able to choose a majority of every committee, including that on credentials, The victory of gold Republicans in Washington and West Virginia leaves no trace of doubt that the Committee on Resolutions will have a large majority against free coinage or any form of compromise on that question. These are the sufficient answers which Republican Protectionists throughout the country are making to the beaten and frenzied bosses who are openly working with Free Traders in New-York, and

with free-silver men at the Far West and at the South, to defeat the choice of the people. It is interesting to look back a little. What new candidate, not already a President deemed dence in this law is so great as to be absolutely worthy of renomination and favored by a great

touching. Already, he says, it has closed 7,000 host of officials, ever has gained the support of a clear majority of the delegates before a National Convention assembled? No man can make the comparison without being amazed at the measure of success which has already greeted the candidate deemed by the people the most fitting representative of the Protective cause. The surprise grows when one remembers that any candidate who seems likely to lead at the outset invites all shots and all thrusts, and rare ly lives to accept the nomination. In this case the compact of managers for all the opposing candidates was formed early, and included men supposed to be of matchless skill and power whose struggle against each other in a National Convention men expected to be a battle of giants. But the combination of them all has been powerless. Speaker Reed has the delegates from his own State and over 100 more. Senator Allison has his own State and about twenty more votes. Morton, Quay, Cullom and Bradley have delegates from their own States alone; McKinley has Ohio and 500 more.

The ruthless and even indecent attacks upo his untarnished reputation have only helped him. Men all over the land knew well enough before the contest began, that the great State of Ohio, which turned the battle for honest money in 1875 and which was represented in the Sen ate by John Sherman, would never have elected by majorities beyond all precedent, or nominated unanimously for President, a candidate who had not proved in Congress, in many close campaigns and in two terms as Governor, that he could be trusted without reserve on monetary questions as on all others. The support of more than twenty of the States which have pro nounced most emphatically against silver coin age and for maintenance of the present gold standard would end the whole business, except for men who are bent on ruining whatever they cannot rule. More than thirty Republican conventions have made declarations for the gold standard which nobody can misunderstand, and over two-thirds of them have elected delegates

The open conspiracy of the party bosses has helped the candidate more than anything except his conspicuous part in framing the tariff of 1890. The people have heard a great deal of the methods of men like Platt in New-York, and have a remarkably definite and positive opinion about them. It has been all the time a tower of strength for Governor McKinley that he was the one and only man whom the most corrupt and unprincipled tricksters in politics refused to favor, even as a last resort. Because he was not their choice he became at once the choice of a great many voters, who felt that even the cause of Protection could again be defeated, as it had been in the past, by machine manage ment which cared nothing for the wishes or the convictions of the people.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR PLATT.

Thursday was one of Mr. Platt's good days. The whole horizon was radiant with favorable omens. They filled three columns of "The New-York Sun" Friday morning. He is now more certain than ever that the nomination of Mc Kinley is an absolute impossibility. Because Well, let us take up the first three colwhy? umns of our always lively and interesting contemporary and see. First there is a Washing ton dispatch which recounts at considerable length and with evident satisfaction the proceedings of the A. P. A. organization, which has just held a session at Washington. And it states as a fact that at a secret meeting "a com-"mittee was appointed to go to Canton and propound a series of prepared questions to the wabbling Presidential candidate." It is added that "they are certain that he will evade the "questions, just as he has evaded all attempts get a statement of his views on the subject "of the finances," and that the friends of Mc Kinley "look forward with some apprehension "to his meeting with the inquisitorial commit "tee at Canton." This, it will be perceived, at once is news of a most encouraging character It adds the A. P. A. to the already powerful combination of Democrats, Mugwumps and other odds and ends of parties with which Mr. Platt is proposing to control the Republican nomination. It is also full of promise that presently the Woman Suffrage people and the Sacialists and possibly George Francis Train. will fall in with conundrums of their own and swell the tide against McKinley.

The same dispatch conveys the intelligence that "as each day passes Senator Quay seems to clinch his boom more tightly to the Republican voters of his State," and that "there have been no more desertions from his candidacy than from that of Governor Morton, of New-"York." This, too, is exceedingly cheering. So long as the desertions from each continue about even, there is abundant reason to hope that the original strength of Morton will continue in much the same relation to the original strength of Quay as when the campaign began, It would be in the nature of discouragement if McKinley should draw unequally from both these promising candidates. It might create hard feeling between the friends of both, who are engaged in a common cause. Still more comfort is furnished in this dispatch by the statement that "the friends of silver" do not trust McKinley, and "will not vote for him in the onvention, no matter what sort of a financial platform shall be adopted and no matter what declaration of principles McKinley may be in-"duted to make." Then, too, "treachery has broken out among the colored brethren," of which the most inspiring details are given; and in conclusion, "some interesting developments "are expected in a few days that will astonish "the friends of McKinley." So much from Washington.

In the next column there is unbounded hilarity over the departure from the city of two or three McKinley men, who came here from Ohio and Pennsylvania with the rascally purpose of fooling Wall Street and the moneyed interests In this column, which, besides quoting Mr. Platt, has all his earmarks, it is stated that these desperate men had gone home discouraged, confessing that they had "run up against a hard game," many business men having told them in so many words that they didn't want "any 50-cent dollar candidate in theirs." The "great insurance men" also "gave them the cold shoulder," telling them that the nomination of Mc Kinley "would be disastrous to their policy-holders." Presidents of savings-banks also, and, "in "fact, all classes of representative men having to do with financial institutions and business concerns made the story of the minor McKin-'ley bosses in New-York just about as unpleas-"ant as it could be." This sort of confession by cunning political bosses, managing an important political campaign, is so natural under the circumstances, and so plausible withal, that the accepted aphorism, "If you see it in 'The Sun' it's so," hardly needs the indorsement that "The Sun" gets it direct from that eminently trustworthy and veracious contributor, Mr. Platt.

In the third column is a detailed story of Mc-Kinley's financial tergiversations, from which it appears that three men assisted McKinley in certain financial embarrassments some years ago, and that these three are now supporting his nomination for the Presidency. The inference is plain and unavoidable. With McKinley's election these three will be let loose upon the Treasury of the United States and all its revenues, in order that they may get even. This is what might well be called "a corker." Coming directly from Mr. Platt, it has unusual force because of that gentleman's high reputation as a financier and the remarkable unselfishness, amounting almost to self-effacement, with which he has refrained from the temptation to use his

benefit of members of his own family.

To Mr. Platt-engaged as he is in a courage ous effort to save the Republican party from "turmoil and trouble" against heavy odds, with no assistance except from "The Sun" and other Democratic and Mugwump newspapers-all these details-some of which he furnished himself-must be an inspiration as well as an encouragement. With the backing of "The Sun" and the \$10,000 check, about which "The Sun" had exclusive information, we cannot doubt that he will be able to make things lively and keep a stiff upper lip for the next thirty days. Still, there must be moments when the cold refusal of McKinley to answer questions and the continual increase of McKinley delegates from all parts of the country must creep down his backbone with something like a chill,

SENATOR WOLCOTT.

Senator Wolcott has no reason to regret, so far as he himself is concerned, the action of his party in Colorado, which through its representatives at the Pueblo Convention has relinquished the advantage and distinction of sending him to not even excluding the native Hawaiians them-St. Louis as a delegate-at-large. There is some uncertainty as to the course which the Colorado delegation will pursue under the direction of Senator Teller, by whose judgment it is instructed to abide, and as to waere it will stand in the estimation of loyal Republicans and the vast majority of intelligent people when the work of the Convention has been completed. But whatever happens to the Colorado delegates, the foremost citizen of Colorado is in no danger of losing the respect of the country. He has made it clear to everybody that he means to take care of his own honor and is entirely able to do so. For the present he stays in the Republican party, and if he shall make up his mind at any time hereafter to leave it he will go out with a clean record. He can afford not to be a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, but he could not have afforded to be there nominally as a Republican, under instructions to drop the mask at the bidding of another.

Senator Wolcott serves his party in Colorado and everywhere else by declining to sink to a lower standard of fidelity and patriotism than his own, and a multitude of his fellow-citizens rejoice to believe that in so doing he is likewise unselfishly serving himself. We congratulate him upon his fearless acceptance of an unusual opportunity, and we also congratulate the Republican Convention of his State upon its prudence in resisting the temptation to decorate him with its censure.

A SPOILED GRAB.

Mr. William Barnes, jr., of Albany, is unhappy. By threatening the Governor that unless the Police Grab bill was signed the dele gates from Albany to the St. Louis Convention would vote against Mr. Morton he obtained some legislation which he now finds of no use to him. It is as likely as not that the Governor is also unhappy. He so far surrendered his selfrespect as to sign a bad bill, after squirming over it, under open threats that two votes de pended on his action, and that he could hold those two votes with his signature. Now he must see that Mr. Barnes and his colleague are useless purchases. The whole transaction was to no purpose on either side, and bids fair to leave nothing behind it but the memory of a disreputable attempt at spolls-grabbing which falled. The first misfortune which overtook Mr.

Barnes after he had amended the bill tempering it to the Governor's sensitiveness, passed it a second time and overcome Mr. Morton's reluctance, was to have it declared unconstitutional the other day by Justice Alton B. Parker, of the Supreme Court. Of course there is a chance for appeal, and Mr. Barnes doubtless hopes to get a reversal from the Court of Appeals. But meanwhile his hands are tied. An injunction lies restraining his Common Council from exercising the authority conferred in the act, and so the work of machine building in Albany is brought to a standstill, and before it can be resumed again-if it turns out that it can be resumed at all-the whole outfit may be so rusted that it will not run at all. But Mr. Barnes's misfortunes do not end with the judiforce. The chief instrument on which he relied to accomplish his purpose under the act has failed him The law designated Police Captain Robert Davidson to act as Chief of Police, and make appointments on the force in case of a deadlock among the four Police Commissioners. Such a deadlock was expected by Mr. Barnes, and he selected Cantain Davidson to be his agent and executioner. But on April 14 the captain wrote to Governor Morton, protesting against the duty devolved upon him, denouncing the bill as improper and asking the Governor to oppose its passage or veto it if it came before hlm. But Mr. Barnes's wishes weighed more with Mr. Morton than the reasons of the man Mr. Barnes himself picked out as the one man fit to reorganize the force, so the letter was ignored and the bill signed. A few days ago a copy of this letter was offered to Mr. Barnes's paper, but publication was refused and now another Albany paper prints it. Captain Davidson says the present force is efficient, and that it would be "an act of cruel injustice" to compel him in reorganizing to pass over and refuse to continue on the force capable officers because they were forty years old. Three-fourths of the present force would thus be legislated out of office to make way for untrained men. Although the Governor passed over these ob-

jections, it is difficult to see what Mr. Barnes has gained, even if the higher court should finally reverse Justice Parker, which there is no reason to anticipate, for his decision is based on clear reasoning on the nature of the dis qualification for office which the act establishes. Without Captain Davidson the law cannot be enforced to Mr. Barnes's satisfaction, and even if the captain has the law to carry out he can do it in good faith to the city and in a fair spirit. That he will do so is indicated by his opposition to the schemes of Mr. Barnes. To have the law, bad as it is, enforced in any way but to build up a machine is the last thing that Mr. Barnes desires. He might as well not have had the bill signed, for his purpose. And the Governor might much better not have signed it, for his reputation.

JERSEY'S DEMOCRATIC BOSS.

With that Oulxotic generosity which impels it to lend a helping hand to all bosses in "trouble and turmoil," "The New-York Sun" springs forward to sing the praises of Senator James Smith, of New-Jersey. Smith is described as "the 'most accomplished master of the art of prac-"tleal polities that the party organization in the "State has evolved in twenty years." And, as usual, "The Sun" is correct. Smith is undoubtedly all that it says. And why shouldn't he be? Did he not sit at the feet of the Hon. Richard Croker and learn all that so eminent a schoolmaster could teach to a pupil so apt?

In the schools that he attended in his boy hood days Smith was reckoned rather a dull Books had little attraction for him. It was different, however, when it came to studying the gentle art of running a machine. Many a long summer evening did Smith give all his attention while Croker expounded the business from A to Z. So well did Smith learn his lessons that he was soon able to outdistance his teacher. While Croker is a "has been," with vulgar and envious people wanting to know "where he got it," Smith has become a million-

aire with a city mansion and a country house;

he is a United States Senator, and is the ac-

great power in city and State legislation for the , knowledged Democratic Boss of New-Jersey, whom all true followers of Jefferson salute with reverential respect.

OUTLANDERS IN HAWAII. The South African Republic is not the only

tle. The Hawaiian Republic has one, too, which may presently prove quite as troublesome as that with which Oom Paul is trying to deal. In this latter case it is the Japanese who are the Outlanders. They began to settle there many years ago, when Japan was as little civilized as China is to-day, and Hawaii was still in the bonds of Kanaka barbarism. Then the civilized settlers discovered that the Japanese were admirable workmen, and began to import them in large numbers, as "contract laborers." At last the awakened and enlightened Japanese turned their attention to the island realm to which so many of their countrymen had gone, and judged it worthy of peaceful invasion and industrial and commercial conquest. The result is before us to-day. There are now more adult male Japanese in the islands than men of any other race, selves. They are increasing in numbers more rapidly than any others, and are increasing in wealth and influence as well. They are beginning to demand a controlling voice in political affairs. Within a measurable space of time, at the present rate, they will largely outnumber all other elements of the population put together. And then what? Only one result is reasonably to be expected.

That result can scarcely be pleasing to citizens of the United States. This Nation has, of course, no hostility for Japan, but only the warmest friendship and the most earnest wishes for prosperity. But it could not regard with satisfaction the possession, even by Japan, of that group of islands, so near its own shores, so closely related to it by historic ties, and so well designed to be an appanage of its own realm. Hawaii was redeemed from savagery and put on the high read to civilization by Americans. It occupies a place of great strategic importance in relation to the American Pacific coast. Its commercial value to America is incalculable. The natural tendencies of its people have been toward closer connection with the United States. It would be a grievous disappointment and a serious material loss to this country to have Hawali pass irrevocably into the possession of another Power, and that a Power which, however friendly, is unmistakably a dangerous rival. to America in the commerce of the Pacific. Against such procedure, however, this Govern-

ment can make no protest. Mr. Cleveland and his Paramount Commissioner have put it out of court. Or, perhaps, we might say they have shut it out of court. The islands might long ago have been indissolubly united with the American Union. It was the desire of the Hawaiian Government and of the best elements of the people that that should be done. But the American Executive refused to have it done, and went to extraordinary pains to prevent its being done, and dld everything possible to alienate the young republic and to drive it to seek alliances with other Powers. If, then, this rich gem of the Northern Pacific, this midway station on the great trade routes between America and Asia and Australasia, shall presently pass into Japanese control, and become an Asiatic outpost toward America, instead of an American outpost toward Asia, the consecrated diplomacy of Mr. Cleveland will alone be responsible for it. And such a state of affairs is now to be regarded as among the serious possibilities, and even the probabilities, of the near future.

The bosses rage, but the people steadily refuse to imagine a vain thing.

The bakeshop bill which Governor Morton signed yesterday will probably accomplish less than some of its advocates have predicted; but if it is enforced, as it can and ought to be, its consequences are sure to be salutary. The horrid proofs of uncleanliness in bakeries were an ample warrant for the imposition of regulations and penalties

Let no old-fashioned Republican who believes that the duty of the State Committee is to help carry elections, and the proper use of its funds the management of campaigns, be disturbed over the fact that Mr. Hackett is using the committee's name and money to carry on a preliminary fight for a particular candidate for office. That is entirely in line with his action several months ago in publishing a scurrilous attack on a number of eminent Republicans in the name of the committee without authority. Why the money of the State Republican organization should be spent in Texas or Florida to help control a nominating convention is a mystery to people who suppose that that organization owes a duty to the rank and file of New-York Republicans who are divided in their Presidential preferences among all the candidates, but Mr. Hackett has no doubt that he manages the State Committee as the agent of a private trust. Controller Fitch doubtless thinks it smart to

talk about "the expense incurred by officers of the uniformed force in frequenting disorderly "houses." It would be diverting to know when Mr. Fitch ever before took so much interest in discouraging other people from frequenting them when it was not their duty as he does now in discouraging the police from doing their duty of suppressing vice.

What has become of Mr. Edward Lauterbach?

It is a dull day at Canton when several enterprising correspondents of newspapers of enormous circulation do not each dump a wagon load of interrogation points on the porch of the McKinley house.

The growth of the transportation business to the seaside is enormous. From any of the ferries on the other side of the East River it is now possible for people to ride to the ocean beach for five cents, and one of the trolley companies has made arrangements to run its cars on the busiest days hereafter on a headway of only one minute. The steam railroads have reduced their rates somewhat, but are not able to compete with the trolley lines, save as people are driven to them by the fact that the trolley-cars are so greatly crowded. The cheap rates of the latter are a godsend to the poor, and during the warm season the trolley companies will have plenty of business on every day of the week.

The old Police Justices who were legislated into comparatively innocuous desuctude have been beaten again in the courts. If they have any sense left they will stop making wry faces. Doubtless their medicine was bitter, but it did the body politic a world of good.

No man is bigger than the Republican party, and therefore the party always makes its own platform. The Republican party has solved problems a thousand times more difficult than the financial question, and when the time comes will settle that to the satisfaction of every fairminded and honest man-and very easily at that, too. The Protective tariff is the real issue, not the money question.

The establishment of general systems of streetcar transfers in this city and Brooklyn has been a natural and voluntary development on the part of the surface companies. In the city of Providence, R. I., they have gone about the business in a different way, and have secured the passage of a law providing that the corporation controlling the streetcars shall establish transfer stations at convenient points and permit passengers to pass from one line to another without paying extra fare. Naturally there is a good deal of opposition on the part of the railway people, although a concession has been made to them in relieving

them from the obligation of keeping the them from the obligation of the pair for five years, ment between their tracks in repair for five years, ment between their tracks in repair for five years. will not give full satisfaction to the people, but if the experience in Providence proves to be the same as in this neighborhood it will not be long before the company voluntarily extends it. With the increased facilities for riding it is a virtual country that has an Outlander question to setcertainty that the number of passengers will be largely increased.

PERSONAL.

The announcement by Provost C. C. Harrison, the University of Pennsylvania, that Thomas Me-Kean, one of the trustees, and a member of the class of '62, had offered to give the University no. on the condition that it raise \$1,000,000 within a specified time, has delighted all the alumni as friends of the University. In commenting on the offer, "The Philade phia Record" says: "This is an Mr. McKean's first gift to the University. A re-or so ago he presented it with a check for \$50,000, and he has frequently shown his interest in its work b smaller gifts. It is rather a curious fact that k McKean, Provost Harrison and ex-President was iam Pepper, three men who have done so much toward bringing the University up to its present had standing, were all members of the class of a safe anative Philadelphians. Mr. McKean is well known as a man of wealth, is a director in both the Rading and Lehigh Valley railroads, and is a very large holder of Reading securities."

At the Booksellers' dinner in London the other day, S. R. Crockett told how he was recently in troduced to a lady to whom his profession was no tioned. "Mr. Crockett," she said during the re-ting. "I hear you are an author. Have you published any of your works yet?" Mr. Crockett saired telling the story, though it was at his own the But he was decidedly nonplussed for a mean when a glee club, which was present, immediate burst forth with the glee, "Strike the Lyre."

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of We Mrs. Alice Freeman in Venice. She has accepted the invitation of the American Missionary Association of the American Missionary Associa tion to be one of the speakers at the jubilee of the sociation in Boston, next October. Her subject was be: "Educational Equipment for Missionary Sevice." In her letter of acceptance she expressed her self as much interested in all the work that the association is doing. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer was return to Cambridge the last week in September.

Prince Bismarck is not one of those who bellen that any form of government, however perfect is theory, would bring contentment. In receiving deputation from Bremen and Bremerhaven the other day, he said: "Nobody is ever quite satisfied, and is would be a misfortune if all were. All striving after something better would be at an end if everyboly were content—that is clear. God has therefore planted discontent in us as a spur, and therefore each of you will have his wishes and be grateful to each of you will have his wishes and be grateful as our public institutions, in so far that they give you the possibility of satisfying those wishes as far at human imperfections admit of it. But give up is lieving that a general state of content will ever attain the world, either by means of social democracy or in any other way—that is impossible. We should become nothing but idle dogs, like the South Satisfactors, who lie under the paim trees and do nothing but eat dates, which fall into their mouths. Content is not in the world—has not been given us by Providence. Let us see if we shall find it at table, if the gentlemen will do me the honor of lunching with the gentlemen will do me the honor of h

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some years ago the sect of Abstainers, or Base Christians, who cat no meat and regard the billing of animals as sinful, built a somewhat pretention church in Third-st., Philadelphia. The building b now occupied by a firm of pork-packers and sun

The lecturer inquired dramatically: "Can any can in this room tell me of a perfect man?" There was a dead stience. "Has any one," he continued, "heard of a perfect woman?" Then a patient into woman in a black dress rose up at the back of the auditorium and answered: "There was one. Further was one, the other heard of her, but she's dead now. She was my husband's first wife."—(San Francisco Times. The farmers of Oxford County, Me., are nearly all

taking to bicycles. The other day one of them role

three miles to the store on a wheel carrying a pall

of butter in one hand and a basket of eggs in the other. Another lashed a bag of meal to the handlepassing a neighbor who was returning in a wagon.

From an Economical Point of View.—'It seems to me. Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, "it would be a waste of money to buy a tandem when we have two bicycles aircady."

"That's just like a woman," retorted Mr. McSwat, "Don't you see, Lobelia, that when we so out ming with it at night we only need one interact—Checaro Tribune. with it at n HEAVEN UP TO DATE.

The new arrival stared aghast. What do mine eyes behold? St. Peter, are those bicycles Upon the streets of gold?" St. Peter coughed. "Ahem! my son,

Bicycling is no sin! They wouldn't come without their wheels, And so-we let them in!"

Getting Serious.—Johnnie's Ma-What are you home for so early?
Johnnie-Teacher suspended me.
Johnnie's Ma-What for?
Johnnie-'Cause I said the Skooter wheel was to

good.
Johnnie's Ma-But what's that got to do with you suspension?

Johnnie-Why, teacher's just bought a Skooter(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The spirit of democracy is dominant in Aberdea Scotland. A little while before the recent city eletion a candidate for an office thought he would all on a few of the leading City Councillors. He halled a cab and told the cabman to drive him to Counds lor Bissett, the treasurer. The Councillor found in a blacksmith's shop, shoeing a hom.
"I'll see somebody better than this," said the cap "Drive me to Councillor Maltiand's." The cabman thereupon drove him to the pawnbrokers "Confound it!" said the candidate. "Drive me Councidor Grey's." "I am Councillor Grey, at

An Atchison man has two daughters. One rise a bicycle, and the other doesn't. He has found of that the rider eats twice as much as the one side doesn't ride, and goes to bed without grumbling a night. He thinks bicycles are a good thing, he wife is also a statistician, and she saids that the bicycle girl hasn't wiped a dish since she got be wheel, and that she is too tired at night to true the sewing machine wheels, and the work falls at the daughter who doesn't ride.—(Atchison Glas

The point has been brought out by a correspondent of a marine paper that it is no wonder the Spaniards were willing to assault and insult the United States Consul at the time of the adoption of Cuban real-tions by the House. In Barcelona only two American sailing vessels were seen last year, and it is asked: "What reason had they for believing that we had a flag or a people capable of defending it." In connection with this, it may be stated that only two American sailing vessels visited Liverpool is 1895, and during the same year not an American merchantman touched at the cities of Hull, Cardiff, Glasgow, Beifast, Dublin, Portsmouth, Rotterdam, Genoa or Naples. The other side of this picture was shown in 1861, when the merchant fleet of the United States aggregated 5,539,813 tons, and the flag was seen in every port in the world where ships go,

From Another Point of View.—They had been teiling fish stories, and the quiet, unobtrusive man looked weary.

The idler who spends his time in thinking up fosish questions broke the silence to inquire:

"I wonder what finally became of the whale that swallowed Jonah?"

"I don't know," replied the quiet man, "but I have an idea as to some of his movements.

"What is it?"

"I don't doubt that he hunted up a party of other whales and bored them nearly to death telling fish how the largest man he ever caught wrights and got away."—(Washington Star.

The negotiations now proceeding b

Cabinets of Hungary and Austria iooking lossed a renewal of the dualistic system of 1857 are complicated by a demand of the Hungarian Government for the establishment of an artiller coparate the Hungarian militia, or honved, which has been always looked there are a second to be pational smill always looked there are a second to be pational smill always looked there are a second to be pational smill. always looked upon as animated by national suti-ments, is still without any regular corps of arti-lery; and corps. lery; and consequently the empire is, in the Russia has 4,200 guns; France, 3,900; German, 130, and Austria-Hungary, 170, and Austria-Hungary only 1,770, hardly more than Italy, which had 1,520 guns before the Abysanias disasters, during which she lost many pieces at artillery. The Minister of War of the Austras Empire is now contemplating the increase of the army from 1,830,000 men to 2,000,000, through modulications of military regular analogous to those in fications of military service, analogous to those be troduced in France and Germany. That will make necessary an increase of artillery, and the He garian honved seems justified in demanding the establishment of an artillery cops, though the strength of the s the strength of the Magyar militia.

Frugrality.—"I think." said the statesman is the statesman as the statesman is stated in the statesman in the statesman in the statesman is stated in the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the statesman is smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the supply I kin sell on the smaller than the small than the smaller than the smaller than the smaller than the sma